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Wo Yam

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Wo Yam, or Wo yam, is a minimalistic conlang created by Infinite Hexagon somewhere around Late January to Early Febuary of 2024 However, Wo Yam's official dictionary was documented on Febuary 9th, 2024 and this page was created July 13th of 2024. With 93 words. It was designed to have a smaller word count than Toki Pona and still be somewhat usable at the same time.

Note from owner: This is my first conlang! so there might be some errors and mistakes.

Wo Yam ***Wo Yam***
Type
isolating
Word origins
Alignment
SVO
Head direction
Head initial
Tonal
No
Declensions
No
Conjugations
No
Genders
Yes
Nouns decline according to...
Case | **Number**
Definiteness | **Gender**
Verbs conjugate according

to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**

- Markers are written in *italics*
- Definitions are written in **bold**

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Phonology

Vowel	IPA Form
a	**/a/**
i	**/i/**
o	**/o/**
oo	**/u/**

- All vowels and consonants except c and s are pronounced how they are in the normal internationial phonetic alphabet.
- c becomes -> **/s/**
- s becomes -> **/ʃ/**

Phonotactics

Usually, the phonotactic is CV. But with three letter words that end with m or n, its (C)V(N).

Lexicon

	A	AM	I	IM	O	OM	ON	OO
B	**ba** - human	**bam** - land	**bi** - two	**bim** - round, circle	**bo** - location	**bom** - image, picture	**bon** - levitate, fly	
C	**ca** - red	**cam** - contain, have	**ci** - food	**cim** - thing, object	**co** - animal	**com** - Second person(You, your)	**con** - remove, delete	
F	**fa** - write	**fam** - question	**fi** - eye, see, vision	**fim** - is, be	**fo** - create, make	**fom** - water, liquid	**fon** - name, alias	**foo** - yellow
H	**ha** - play, fun	**ham** - hot	**hi** - form./inf. greeting	**him** - machine	**ho** - sound, tone	**hom** - move, movement		
J	**ja** - cold	**jam** - sweet	**ji** - this, that		**jo** - empty	**jom** - small	**jon** - number	**joo** - towards, to
K	**ka** - *(action), do*	**kam** - blue		**kim** - with, and, *(conj.)*	**ko** - from, coming from	**kom** - four	**kon** - building	**koo** - line, point, edge
L	**la** - house, home	**lam** - drink	**li** - in, inside, part, of	**lim** - ear, hear	**lo** - square, shape	**lom** - dark, black	**lon** - touch	**loo** - eight
M	**ma** - parent	**mam** - light, white	**mi** - First person(I, me)	**mim** - plant	**mo** - the		**mon** - nose, smell	
N	**na** - metal	**nam** - money, cash	**ni** - weather, season	**nim** - near, close, proximity	**no** - no, not, negative	**nom** - foot	**non** - none, nothing, zero	
P	**pa** - ground, floor	**pam** - cloth	**pi** - sticky, adhesive	**pim** - all, every	**po** - toxic, nasty, waste	**pom** - hide, invisible	**pon** - for, *(conj.)*	

S	**sa** - year, age	**sam** - end, final	**si** - yes, true, willingly	**sim** - pull, attract	**so** - push, repulse	**som** - screen, panel	**son** - kid, young	**soo** - smart, knowledge
W	**wa** - or, otherwise	**wam** - wood	**wi** - hole	**wim** - want, need	**wo** - weird, peculiar, strange	**wom** - hundred, centi-	**won** - one	**woo** - rotate, yaw, spin
Y	**ya** - death	**yam** - language, lexicon	**yi** - high, height	**yim** - car, vehicle	**yo** - sad, bad	**yom** - happy, good	**yon** - big, many	

- oo, am, im, om, and on have their own meanings
- Respectively, they mean verb, color, time, boy, and girl.
- schwa can be replaced with a
- (e) is approximated with /i/ or /a/, whichever sounds closer.
- /d/ in proper nouns are dropped
- /r/(r) is replaced with /w/(w)
- /g/(g) is replaced in proper nouns to /k/(k)
- silent letters in proper nouns get dropped
- /v/(v) is replaced to /f/(f)
- /tʃ/(ch) is replaced with /ʃ/(s)
- /z/(z) is replaced with /s/(c)
- /aɪ/(i) is replaced with (ay)

Jeremiah -> Caramiah -> Cawamaya

Grammar

Nouns and Adjectives

- Firstly, noun adjective order becomes adjective noun and vice-versa.
- but you can't switch the order without inserting a "from" or an "is".

Heres an example

yellow house -> house yellow -> **la foo**

- in the beginning, la is the noun and foo is the adjective.
- Let's say you wanted to switch to **foo la.**

Here's what the switch would be;

la foo -> **foo la** -> **foo ko la**

house yellow -> yellow house -> yellow from house

- **foo ko la** would be equivalent to **la foo** because **foo ko la** is indicating that there is yellowness coming from a house.

- **foo la** is unequivalent to **la foo** because **foo la** would be the color yellow that has a house-like feature.

Is / has

When translating is into Wo Yam, it can either translate to "fim" (is) or "cam" (has). When a living thing has a characteristic or a state applied to it, "is" becomes translated into "cam" or "fim cam" which would mean "is containing".

Here's an example:

EN. The person is light.

WY. ***Mo ba cam mam.***

LIT EN. The person contains lightness.

LIT. The person contain light

When describing non-living things or stating a statement, "is" becomes translated to "fim". In this case, "fim" could be likewise, or equals.

EN. Two plus two is equal to four.

WY. ***Bi kim bi fim kom.***

LIT EN. Two with two equals four.

LIT. Two with two is four

Word Order

The Word order is **Subject *Verb* Object** (SVO).

Questions

Questions are formatted so that the question starter comes first, just like in English. Then, the question target comes second, and lastly the connecting word. For example if you wanted to say "Who is this" it would be formatted to "Who this is" because "this" is the target. After formatting, you can directly translate each word without having the move them around.

Who -> **Ba fam**

this -> **ji**

is -> **fim**

Who this is -> **Ba fam ji fim**

Question Starters

The basic question starter is "fam" which means "what".

To form other question starters (who, when, where, why, which, how) you can use these:

Ba fam - person question: *who*

Im fam - time question: *when*

Bo fam - location question: *where*

Pon fam - for question: *why*

Cim fam - thing question: *which*

Hom fam - movement question: how

Com cam fam - You have question: Have you...

Im fim fam - Time be question: Will you...

Im ko ji com oo ka fam - time from this you (verb) do question: Did you...

Number System

There are five base numbers. Non(0), won(1), bi(2), kom(4), loo(8).

1. won
2. bi
3. won bi
4. kom
5. won kom
6. bi kom
7. won bi kom
8. loo
9. won loo
10. tu loo

For numbers over 10, you can use LS (large small) instead of SL (small large) number order to multiply two numbers.

Eg. **loo kom** (8x4) = 32

For multiplying more than two numbers, use "kim".

Eg. **tu loo *kim* tu loo *kim* tu loo** (2+8) x (2+8) x (2+8) = 1,000

There are also two words that can also count as numbers. those two words are **pim** and **yon**.

Yon could be used for trimming word usage or used for any large numbers like 1,000 or 1,000,000. It means "big / many".

Pim could be used for infinity or any very very big number like 10^100 (Googol). It means "all / every"

Equals would translate to "fim", greater than would translate to "yi ko fim", and less than would translate to "yi jom ko fim".

EN. Two is greater than one. (2 > 1)

WY. ***Bi yi ko fim wan.***

LIT EN. Two higher from one.

LIT. Two high from is one

Phrases

Here are some basic phrases in Wo Yam:

Ji bo cam yam jom li Wo Yam!

(This location contain language little in Wo Yam)

Welcome

hi yom

(greeting good)

Goodbye

Hi hom ko com

(Greeting movement from you)

How are you?

Hom fam com fim?

(Movement question you are)

My hovercraft is full of eels.

Mi yim bon fim cam pim co fom cam mam oo bon.

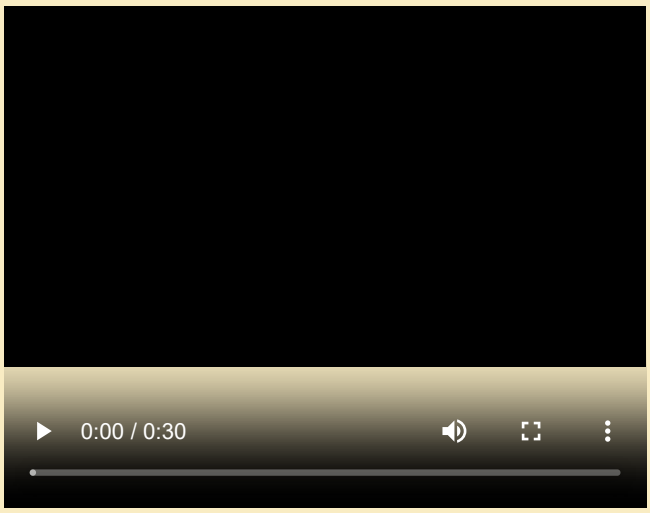
(Me vehicle fly is contain every animal water contain light verb fly)

Media

Here is where some media related to the minimalistic conlang Wo Yam goes. Feel free to add some media related to Wo Yam if you want.

Some of King James's B

a b el T e xt in W o Y a m .



The scene where Gelatin dies to Four in BFB 4, but with Wo Yam subtitles.

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breezewiki

BreezeWiki source code

Documentation and more information

Chat / Bug reports / Feature requests

This unofficial instance is based off the BreezeWiki source code, but is not controlled by the code developer.

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